

THE WAR YEARS

when Sanders took up war service in 1915, his place on the National Executive was taken by Webb Here, of course, he had to co-operate in discussion and decision over the entire range of policy, international as well as domestic. It is no longer any secret, though it was so at the time, that his was the hand that drafted that broad and generous statement of party policy, *Labour and The New Social Order*, which Arnold Bennett described, in *The Daily News* (January 23rd, 1918) as

"A publication of first-rate interest and first-rate social importance, which everybody can afford to buy, which everybody ought to read, and which almost everybody of average intelligence would read with pleasure. It is serious but not dull, short but not scrappy, broad but not superficial."

The war years were thus occupied with constant practical activity. They were not years in which the partners published much. One or two smallish volumes however, must have a word of notice. In 1916, over his name, there appeared *How to Pay for the War*. In this, he anticipates the later Labour Party demand for a Capital Levy, in the form, here, of a demand that money should be conscripted when lives were being so treated. In another chapter in the same volume, he sets out the detailed practical scheme for the Nationalisation of the Mines which he was, three years later, to advocate in his evidence before the Sankey Commission. A year later, in 1917, appeared *The Works Manager*, a peculiarly bright example of his uncanny power of getting up, and getting inside of, any subject to which his prehensile

mind addresses itself At first hand, he knew
little or
nothing of works, or of works managers yet
here is the best
text book on the latter topic, and one used, as
such, by
many employers, in the war years and after In
the same
year, there was issued a revised edition of the
remarkable
chapter of nineteenth century history he had
contributed,
in 1909, to the *Cambridge Modern History*
In this, the